AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Number 554 — Published by The American Museum of Natural History New York City — August 22, 1932

59.86 (81)

THREE NEW BIRDS FROM NORTHWESTERN BRAZIL

By Elsie M. B. Naumburg

Mr. Emil Kaempfer and his wife have been collecting birds for Mrs. Elsie M. B. Naumburg, since January, 1926, in Maranhão in northeastern Brazil southward to the adjoining parts of Uruguay and Paraguay. The result is a superb assemblage of well-prepared specimens adequately representing the bird-life of an area from which the American Museum had a very limited amount of material.

Mrs. Naumburg has generously presented this valuable collection to the American Museum and, beginning with the birds from Maranhão, Piauhy, Ceará, Pernambuco, and Bahia, will prepare a series of papers, of which this is the first.—F. M. Chapman.

Nothura maculosa cearensis, new subspecies

Subspecific Characters.—Most nearly related to *Nothura maculosa boliviana* Salvadori but wings much shorter, blackish markings on foreneck reduced in size, forming shaft-streaks rather than spots or cross-bands; upper wing-coverts decidedly paler ochraceous; the light bars on the back somewhat paler rufescent brown.

Type.—No. 241,006, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; adult male; Lavras (alt. 900 ft.), Ceará, Brazil; December 13, 1926; Emil Kaempfer. Wing, 114; culmen, 18 mm.

Although it is risky to separate a new form on the basis of a single specimen, I think that I am fairly safe in naming this Ceará bird, its difference in size being so marked and the region whence it comes being so far from the range of *N. m. boliviana*, its nearest relative. In shape of bill, as well as in pattern of coloration (dorsal feathers black with several rufescent cross-bands and a conspicuous lateral margin of buff on each side), it resembles the other members of the *N. maculosa* group, but approaches *N. minor* (Spix) in shortness of wings. *N. minor*, however, is immediately recognizable by its more slender (though not always shorter) bill; bright chestnut rufous upperparts which, instead of being crossed by some widely separated bars, of ochraceous brown or dull rufescence, are closely vermiculated with blackish; more rufescent upper wing-coverts with more closely set black barring; and deeper, more tawny-ochraceous ventral surface with much more narrowly barred flanks.

It is certainly erroneous to treat *N. minor* as a race, since it lives side by side with *N. maculosa maculosa* in certain parts of southeast-

ern Brazil. Natterer obtained both of them at Itararé, São Paulo, and Reinhardt at Lagôa Santa, Minas Geraes.[1] The only other *Nothura* that I have seen from northeastern Brazil is *N. boraquira* (Spix), which is quite distinct specifically from any other member of the genus. In the Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 1906, II. Kl., XXII Bd., III Abt., Dr. C. E. Hellmayr (Revis. Spix, p. 705) has pointed out its characters at length.[2]

Specimens Examined and Measurements[3]

		Wing	Culmen	Museum
Nothura maculosa maculosa[4]				A.M.N.H.
Paraguay: Rio Paraguay, Puerto Pinasco	♂	129	17	(Roosevelt Coll.)
" " " " "	♀	136	18.5	" "
" Paraguayan Chaco, Fort Wheeler	♀	126	20	" "
" Asuncion	♀ juv.			" "
				Vienna Mus.
Brazil: São Paulo, Itararé	♂	137	20	(Natterer Coll.[5])
" " " Ypanema	♂	127	19	" "
" " " "	♀	135	18	" "
" " " Pederneiras	♀	133	19	" "
" " " Lambari	♀	128	20	" "
				H. B. Conover
" Goyaz, Veadeiros, Mt. Cavalcanti	♀	137	20	(Field Coll.)
" " " "	♀	122	19	" "
Nothura maculosa cearensis				A.M.N.H.
Brazil: Ceará, Lavras	♂	114	18	(Kaemper Coll.)
Nothura maculosa boliviana				
Bolivia: Prov. Cochabamba, Cuchacancha (alt. 11,000 feet)	♂	140	18	A.M.N.H.
" " " "	♂	129	16	"
" " " "	♂	121	17	"
" " " "	♀	131	15.5	"
" " " "	♀	141	18	"
" " " "	♀	130	17	"
Bolivia: Prov. Cochabamba, Mizque (alt. 7500 ft.)	♂	130	19	"

[1] Note from Dr. C. E. Hellmayr.

[2] *N. boraquira* of Salvadori, from northwestern Argentina (1895, 'Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.,' XXVII, p. 561), however, is a very different thing, being a race of *maculosa*, and was renamed *salvadorii* by Hartert (1909, Nov. Zool., XVI, p. 266).

[3] See Reichenberger: 1923, 'Remarks on Methods in Measuring Birds,' Auk, XI, p. 246. From now on I shall follow the English and continental method of measuring the wing which I suggested (but did not use) in my former papers, having used dividers up to the present time.

[4] Dr. Hellmayr examined the type of *N. media* for me in Munich. It is a large bird (wing, 138–140) of *maculosa* coloration, undoubtedly a synonym of *N. m. maculosa*, and has nothing in common with *N. m. cearensis*.

[5] Measurements sent to me from Vienna by Dr. Hellmayr.

Columba picazuro marginalis, new subspecies

SUBSPECIFIC CHARACTERS.—Adult: similar to typical *C. p. picazuro* from Paraguay, but on the average smaller; underparts clearer and brighter vinaceous pink; breast and abdomen not at all grayish; white edges to outer and greater upper wing-coverts much broader, forming a much more prominent longitudinal stripe on the wing; dorsal coloration paler with more conspicuous pale brownish or whitish-brown apical edges to scapulars and inner upper wing; rump and tail-coverts lighter slate-gray.

TYPE.—No. 241,020, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; adult male; Corrente (alt. 1500 ft.), Piauhy, Brazil, May 29, 1927; Emil Kaempfer. Wing, 222; tail, 120; culmen, 19.5 mm.

RANGE.—Brazil (Piauhy): Corrente (alt. 1500 ft.); Parnaguá (alt. 1000 ft.); Bello Horizonte, near Therezina; Floriano, Ibiapaba, Urussuhy. Brazil (Bahia): Remanso (alt. 1300 ft.); Barro do Rio Grande (alt. 1400 ft.); Santa Rita do Rio Preto (alt. 1600 ft.); Soledade, Rio São Francisco.

This new form from the arid catinga region of Piauhy and Bahia differs from *C. p. picazuro*, of Paraguay, extreme southern Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina, in its average smaller size and paler color of the upperparts, this color being especially noticeable on the rump and upper tail-coverts. The pileum and nape are of a paler vinaceous hue, lightest on the forehead, while in the typical form the crown is considerably darker. The underparts are a clearer vinaceous color, with a perceptible rosy tinge, while in the typical race the chest and foreneck are darker, passing into dull grayish posteriorly. There is a slightly lighter chin-spot in the new form, while in the birds from Paraguay the vinaceous color of the chin is washed with brownish. The most striking character, however, is the greater extent of white on the wing-coverts, these edges being from two to three times wider than in typical *picazuro*.

In the 'Ornithology of Northeastern Brazil,'[1] Dr. C. E. Hellmayr points out the difference in size mentioned above, though he says his single specimen from Piauhy (Ibiapaba) is exactly duplicated by an adult male from Rio Colorado, Tucumán, and another from Buena Vista. I have seen a good series from Argentina and Bolivia and cannot concur with this statement, as the specimen from Piauhy (Ibiapaba), in the Conover Collection in Chicago, agrees in its smaller size and lighter color, and in the broad edges of the upper wing-coverts, with the series from Piauhy of *C. p. marginalis* in the Kaempfer Collection. The specimen from the Rio Colorado, Tucumán, Argentina, in the Conover Collection, though admittedly not quite as dark as other specimens from

[1]Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Pub. 255, Zool. Ser., p. 462.

Argentina, in no way approaches, either in small size or in the broad markings of the wing-coverts, the series from Piauhy. I now believe that *C. p. venturiana* Hartert[1] is identical with the typical race from Paraguay. Dr. Hellmayr now thinks that *C. p. marginalis* is a valid form which can be distinguished immediately by the uniform vinaceous-pink coloration of the underparts (whereas in typical *picazuro* the breast and abdomen are pale brownish-gray with a hardly perceptible pinkish hue) and by the much broader white edges to the outer and greater upper wing-coverts.

At the time of describing this form, Hartert compared it with specimens from Goyaz, Brazil, which he believed represented *C. p. picazuro*, but which are likely to belong to *C. p. marginalis*. I may mention in this connection that Wetmore (1926, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 133, p. 184) is in error in applying the name *C. reichenbachi* Bonaparte to a member of this group, as was ascertained by Dr. Hellmayr upon re-examination of the original examples in the Paris Museum.

Specimens Examined

Columba picazuro marginalis.—Piauhy (Brazil): Corrente (alt. 1500 ft.), 2 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., May 29, 1930, and June 6, 1927; Floriano, on the Rio Parnahyba, on the way to Nova York, 1 ♂ ad., July 6, 1926; Bello Horizonte, on the Rio Parnahyba, 1 ♂ ad., August 8, 1926; Parnaguá (alt. 1000 ft.), 1 ♀ ad., June 15, 1927 (Kaempfer Coll., A.M.N.H.), 1 ♂ ad. (Vienna Museum); Ibiapaba, 1 ♂ ad., January 16, 1925 (Conover Coll., Chicago). Bahia (Brazil): Barra do Rio Grande (alt. 1400 ft.), 1 ♂ ad., April 13, 1927 (Kaempfer Coll.), 1 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad. (Vienna Museum); Remanso, on the Rio São Francisco (alt. 1300 ft.), 1 ♂, 1 ? (molting from juvenal to adult plumage), April 5, 1927; Santa Rita do Rio Preto (alt. 1000 ft.), 1 ♀ ad., August 2, 1927 (Kaempfer Coll.); Soledade, 1 ♀ ad. (Vienna Museum).

Columba picazuro picazuro.—Paraguay: Belém on the Rio Ypané (alt. 300 ft.), 1 ♂ ad., August 11, 1930 (Kaempfer Coll.); Paraguayan Chaco, Fort Wheeler, 1 ♂ ad., September 29, 1916 (Roosevelt Exped.). Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul: São Lourenço, 1 ♂ ad., December 28, 1884 (coll. by Dr. H. von Ihering); Lagôa do Forno, near Torres (sea-level), 1 ♀ ad., October 27, 1928 (Kaempfer Coll.). Bolivia: Dept. Santa Cruz, Buena Vista, 3 ♂ ad., 1 ♀ ad., July 5–22, 1925–1928, 2 ♂ ad., October 4–11, 1923, 1927, 1 ♂ ad., September 22, 1926. Argentina: Tucumán, Tapia (alt. 1500 ft.), 1 ♂ ad., August, 1927; Rio Colorado (alt. 1200 ft.), 1 ♂ ad., June 28, 1904; Prov. of Salta, Bank of Rio Bermejo, June 27, 1911; Missiones, Santa Anna, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ ad., July, 1923; Buenos Aires, Los Ingleses Ajó, 1 ♀, July 9, 1909; Santa Catharina, 1 ♂ ad., April 18, 1900 (Conover Coll., Chicago).

[1] 1909, Nov. Zool., XVI, p. 260; Mocovi, Prov. Santa Fé, Argentina.

Measurements

		Wing (shortest and longest)	Tail (shortest and longest)	Museum
Columba picazuro marginalis				A.M.N.H.
Brazil: Piauhy, Corrente,	2 ♂ ad.	209–225	118–121[1]	(Kaempfer Coll.)
" " Floriano,	1 ♂ ad.			" "
" " Bello Horizonte,	1 ♂ ad.			" "
" " Urussuhy,	1 ♂ ad.			" "
				Field
" " Ibiapaba,	1 ♂ ad.	200	112.5	(Conover Coll.)
" " Parnaguá,	1 ♂ ad.	218	120	Vienna[2]
" Bahia, Barra do Rio Grande	1 ♂ ad.	221–224		A.M.N.H.
" " Remanso	1 ♂ ad.			(Kaempfer Coll.)
" " Santa Rita do Rio Preto	1 ♀	213		" "
" " Soledade	♂ ad.	225	120	Vienna
" " Barra do Rio Grande	♂ ad.	212	120	"
" " Barra do Rio Grande	♀ ad.	210	117	"
Columba picazuro picazuro				
Paraguay: Belém	1 ♂	210–238	115.0–126	"
" Ft. Wheeler	1 ♂			
Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul, São Lourenço	1 ♂			
" Rio Grande do Sul, Lagôa do Forno (near Torres)	1 ♀	236	135	"
" Matto Grosso, Cuyabá[3]	1 ♂ ad.	215	114	Vienna
" " "	1 ♂ ad.	231	115	"
" " "	1 ♀ ad.	218	112	"
" " "	1 ♀ ad.	230	120	"
				Field
" Santa Catharina	1 ♂ ad.	240	135	(Conover Coll.)
Bolivia: Dept. Santa Cruz, Buenavista	5 ♂ ad.	222–230	118.5–132	" "
Bolivia: Dept. Santa Cruz, Buenavista	1 ♀ ad.	214	117.5	" "

[1] Only four tails measured, as one was incomplete.

[2] The Vienna Museum has, besides an egg and a half-grown young, four adults all collected by O. Reiser: Soledade, Rio São Francisco, Bahia, 1 ♂ ad.; Barra do Rio Grande, Bahia, 1 ♂ ad.; Parnaguá, Piauhy, 1 ♂ ad. (Information given to me by Dr. C. E. Hellmayr.)

[3] According to Dr. C. E. Hellmayr, birds from Cuyabá, Matto Grosso (four adults), in Vienna Museum, are typical of the dark southern form (*picazuro*) and agree with Argentina specimens.

		Wing (shortest and longest)	Tail (shortest and longest)	Museum	
Argentina: Missiones, Santa Ana	3♂ ad.	222–231	121.5–132.5	Field (Conover Coll.)	
" Missiones, Santa Ana	1♀ ad.	222.5	125.5	"	"
" Buenos Aires,	1♀ ad.	227.5	123	"	"
" Tucumán, Tapia,	1♂ ad.	215.5	110	"	"
" Rio Colorado	1♂ ad.	230.5	121	"	"

Crypturellus tataupa septentrionalis, new subspecies

Subspecific Characters.—Most nearly related to *Crypturellus t. tataupa* from Paraguay and southeast Brazil, but culmen on average shorter; back of head on average lighter gray; upperparts somewhat lighter than umber-brown instead of darker than natal brown (Ridguay, Pl. XL.). Wing, 125 mm.; culmen, 22 mm.

Type.—No. 240,968, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; adult male; Corrente[1] (alt. 1500 ft.), Piauhy, Brazil, June 19, 1927; Emil Kaempfer.

Range.—Brazil: in the states of Maranhão (Parnahyba, Flores, mouth of Balsa River, Barra de Grajau near Floriano, São João dos Patos); Piauhy (Correntes); and Bahia (Fequié, Iracem, Morro de Chapeu, Santa Rita).

All the specimens from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Bahia, Brazil, are uniformly lighter than umber-brown, lighter than the birds from Paraguay and Espirito Santo and Santa Catharina, Brazil. The sides of the northeast Brazilian birds are lighter grayish; the lower flanks are lighter, each feather having a broader edge of whitish buff, and a whiter crescent-shaped mark; the under tail-coverts are lighter buff, with paler buff edges to the irregular V-shaped bars of the feathers. The remiges are bright rufous brown like the upperparts; the under wing-coverts grayish tinged with brownish instead of darker than natal brown. The length of the culmen and the chin-spot (pale to dark gray) appear to be variable characters, while the difference in coloration throughout holds between northern and southern specimens.

Birds from Matto Grosso are not as dark (darker than natal brown) above as specimens from Santa Catharina, Espirito Santo, and Paraguay, and are not as bright (brighter than umber-brown) as specimens from Maranhão, Piauhy, and Bahia. In length of culmen they agree with specimens from northeast Brazil, showing the almost usual intergradation of the Matto Grosso faunal area. On the other hand, specimens from Santa Catharina have all the characters most strongly and more markedly defined. They are darkest on the back of the head which is

[1]On the Parnahyba, near Gilbúes, in the valley of the Corrente River.

blackish gray, much darker than natal brown above, and have the longest culmen.

PLUMAGES

ADULT FEMALES.—Similar to males.

FIRST ANNUAL PLUMAGE.—This is cinnamon color and lighter than umber-brown above; the back of the head and neck are paler gray; feathers of the occiput faintly tinged with cinnamon; below, chin and throat grayish, as in the adult bird, becoming pale buffy on the lower throat and upper breast, each feather narrowly barred, giving a very faint vermiculated pattern. This pattern extends irregularly to lower breast and sides; the lower flanks are less black and more cinnamon rufous, each feather edged with white instead of whitish buff, and having a white V-shaped mark. The under tail-coverts are paler ochraceous with irregular faint bars; rectrices bright cinnamon like the upperparts but the latter also faintly barred. The under wing-coverts gray tinged with brownish as in the adult bird. Tarsus and middle toe shorter than in the adult bird and yellow instead of dark gray in color.

JUVENAL PLUMAGE.—This plumage is similar in coloration to the birds in the first annual plumage. The wings have distinct transverse white and black marks. The underparts, rump, and rectrices are more strongly barred.

This species inhabits the Chapada and Catinga country. It is found in the thick underbrush with some forest and inhabits wide stretches under cultivation.

If one compares Azara's description of "Le Tataupa" (French edition, IV, p. 152) and that of Temminck ('Hist. Nat. Pig. Gall.,' III, p. 592) one cannot fail to notice the differences, and it is quite evident that Temminck drew up an independent description of the bird from one of the Brazilian specimens handled by him. From Azara he merely quotes the notes on its habits and behavior.

In cases like this, where the author of the scientific name basis his account both on earlier names and on descriptions which represent two distinct forms, it becomes necessary to restrict the names to one of the two components. Since Temminck had specimens from "Brazil," it is perhaps advisable to restrict the name to this form. According to Dr. Hellmayr, "Brazil" doubtless means southern Brazil, which should, therefore, be taken as type locality of *Tinamus tataupa* Temminck.

According to Temminck several specimens were sent to the "Cabinet de Curiosités" in Lisbon and two are in the museum at Paris.

The name *tataupa* signifies "Ynambu de Cheminée," because the bird is usually found near farms "et voisines des cantons les plus couverts et s'approche ordinairement des habitations champêtres."

Crypterullus tataupa septentrionalis

		Culmen	Museum
			A.M.N.H.
Brazil: Piauhy, Correntes (alt. 1500 ft.)	7 ♂ ad.	(16-22 mm.)[1]	(Kaempfer Coll.)
" " " " " "	5 ♀ ad.	(18-23)	"
" Bahia, Fequié (" 800 ")	1 ♀ ad.	19	"
" " Iracem (" 2300 ")	1 ♀ ad.	26	"
" Morro de Chapeu (" 3600 ")	1 ♀ ad.	17	"
" Santa Rita (" 1600 ")	1 ♀ ad.	22.5	"
" Maranhão, Parnahyba, Flores	1 ♂ ad.	16	"
" " " mouth of Balsa River			
" " Parnahyba, Barra de Grajau (near Floriano)	4 ♀ ad.	(16–19.5)	"
" " São João dos Patos (alt. 700 ft.)			
" " " " "			

Crypterullus tataupa tataupa

		Culmen	Museum
			A.M.N.H.
Brazil: Santa Catharina, Salto Pirahy (alt. 450 ft.), near Joinville	1 ♂ ad.	24.5[2]	(Kaempfer Coll.)
" " " " "	1 ♂ ad.	24	"
" " " " "	1 ♀ ad.	25	"
" " " " "	1 ♀ ad.	26[3]	"
			A.M.N.H.
Brazil: Espirito Santo, Baixo Guandú	1 ♂ ad.	24.5	(Kaempfer Coll.)
" " " " "	1 ♂ ad.	23	"
" " " " "	1 ♀ ad.	23	"
" " " " "	1 ♀ ad.	25	"
" " " " "	1 ♀ ad.	25	"
Paraguay: east of Villa Rica, Colonia Independencia	1 ♂ ad.	23	"
" " "	1 ♀ ad.	23	"
" " "	1 ♀ ad.	25.5	"
" " "	1 ♀ ad.	23	"
Eastern Paraguay: upper Iguarú River	1 ♀ ad.	21	"

[1]The wing measurement is a variable character in *Crypturellus t. tataupa* and *Crypturellus t. septentrionalis*, ranging from 115 mm. to 139 mm. in both races.

[2]One male and two females very dark, possibly averaging darker than specimens from Paraguay and Espirito Santo.

[3]According to Dr. Hellmayr, two specimens collected by Othmar Reiser at Buriti, near Parnaguá, Piauhy, bear out the characters of my new form. The brownish wash on the hind crown, however, seems to be largely due to immaturity, but the pileum is less blackish on *septentrionalis*.

		Culmen	Museum
Eastern Paraguay: Rio Negro	1 ♂ ad.	20.5	A.M.N.H. (Roosevelt Coll.)
Brazil: Matto Grosso, Urucum, near Corumbã	1 ♀ ad.	19	"
" southern Matto Grosso, Companario, São Francisco Ranch	1 ♀ ad.	18	A.M.N.H. (Kaempfer Coll.)
" " " "	1 ♂ ad.	17	"
" southern Matto Grosso, Rio Amambay	1 ♀ ad.	[1]	"

[1]Culmen broken.